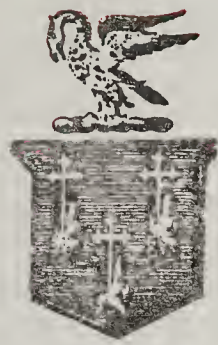


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PORT AND BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(J. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

FOR THE YEAR

1952

INCLUDING THE REPORT

of the

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

(H. G. COBBOLD, M.S.I.A.)



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BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

Health and Port Health Committee

Chairman: Alderman T. W. BLOMFIELD, M.Inst.M.

Alderman J. HARWOOD CATLEUGH, O.B.E., J.P.

Alderman Mrs. A. M. FISHER

Councillor E. A. ANDERSON

Councillor E. M. BENEFER

Councillor A. J. CLAXTON

Councillor H. W. DAWSON

Councillor C. A. FREESTONE, M.B.E.

Councillor J. LEWIN, F.R.C.S., J.P.

Councillor S. W. MASSEN

Councillor W. J. PANTON, J.P.

Councillor R. A. RAYNER, F.A.L.P.A.

Councillor J. B. D. WALTON

Councillor F. J. WEBB, J.P.

BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Full-time

Medical Officer of Health: J. HAMILTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector: H. G. COBBOLD, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector: N. B. JONES, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

Part-time

Veterinary Surgeon: H. C. SWANN, M.R.C.V.S.

Public Analyst: S. GREENBURGH, PH.D., B.SC.,
F.R.I.C.

PORT AND BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN.

Mr. Mayor, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your information, and consideration, the Annual Report for the year 1952, on the health and sanitary circumstances, of the Borough of King's Lynn.

Measles was conspicuous at the beginning of the year, but apart from this no other notifiable Infectious Disease was prominent.

The Mass Radiography Unit was in the town during March and April and this valuable community service attracted more people to it than in 1950.

The Housing shortage looms as large as ever as a menace to Public Health.

The Housing Manager in her valuable contribution to this Report gives a graphic description applicable to many dwellings.

Defective in structure and design, lacking in conveniences, they are inimical to physical comfort, and mental contentment, and so are productive of lowered resistance to infections. These bad houses are especially detrimental to the interests of the young, as they may well produce settings that are prejudicial to the formation of good habits, and character, besides being likely to affect physical health.

There are approximately 7,939 rateable dwellings in the Town. From the Housing Manager's Report it would seem that there are upwards of 1,000 or more dwellings unfit to be classed as reasonably fit for occupation, as family houses.

I support her recommendation that early consideration be given to the development of schemes that will gradually do away with the necessity to use these houses as habitations.

I thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their courtesy and consideration to the Public Health Staff.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population (Registrar-General's Estimate) — 26,020.

Births.		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Livebirths:</i>				
Legitimate	....	234	195	429
Illegitimate	....	16	18	34
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		250	213	463
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Stillbirths:</i>				
Legitimate	....	2	1	3
Illegitimate	....	3	—	3
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		5	1	6
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deaths.				
Deaths, all causes	....	174	136	310
<i>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:</i>				
Legitimate	....	8	2	10
Illegitimate	....	1	—	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		9	2	11
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:</i>				
Legitimate	....	4	1	5
Illegitimate	....	—	—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		4	1	5
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Deaths, Tuberculosis:</i>				
Respiratory	....	1	2	3
Other Forms	....	—	—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1	2	3
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Maternity Mortality	....	—	Nil	Nil

Rates per 1,000 Population

Births	....	....	....	....	....	17.96
Births — England and Wales	....	....	....	....	....	15.3
Births — 160 towns (pop. 25,000 — 50,000)	....	....	....	....	....	15.5
Stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	0.23
Stillbirths — England and Wales	....	....	....	....	....	0.35
Stillbirths — 160 towns (pop. 25,000 — 50,000)	....	....	....	....	....	0.36
Deaths	....	....	....	....	....	11.07

Deaths — England and Wales	....	....	....	....	11.3
Deaths — 160 towns (pop. 25,000 — 50,000)	....	....	....	....	11.2
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births					23.7
Deaths of Infants 1 year of age — England and Wales per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	....	27.6
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age — 160 towns (pop. 25,000 — 50,000) per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	....	25.8
Deaths from Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	0.11
Deaths from Tuberculosis — England and Wales	....	....	....	....	0.24
Deaths from Tuberculosis — 160 towns (pop. 25,000 — 50,000)	....	....	....	....	0.22

There was an arrest in the decline of the birth-rate that had been going down since 1948. There were 67 more births than in 1951.

The number of reported stillbirths has steadily decreased since 1949, from 20 in that year to 6 in 1952; and this certainly suggests that the provisions of the National Health Service Act for Maternal and Child Welfare are proving their worth.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation were the main causes of deaths of elderly persons, and accounted for approximately half of the total deaths.

63 people died from Malignant Growths (Cancers, etc.). The majority were advanced in years.

There were 19 deaths between the ages of 15 and 45 years: 8 from Cancer and other Malignant growths, 4 from "Misadventure," 2 from Tuberculosis, 2 from Heart Disease, and 1 each from Apoplexy, Kidney disease, and Peritonitis.

5 deaths occurred between the ages of 1 and 15 years: 2 from Cerebrospinal Fever, 1 from "Meningitis," 1 from Tetanus, and 1 from complications of Measles.

21 deaths were the results of Infective Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis). There were 15 "Pneumonias." 3 infants died from Broncho-Pneumonia. The other "Pneumonias" were in the main the terminating factors of the lives of elderly people. There were 2 deaths from complications of Infective Hepatitis, 1 from Hydatid disease, an infestation with a parasitic worm (an uncommon fatality), and the three deaths already mentioned, from Cerebrospinal Fever and Measles.

There was no Maternal Mortality. The last reported case of Maternal Mortality was in 1941, eleven years ago; a period of time that pays a tribute to the local midwifery services.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATHS **ACCORDING TO DISEASES**

<i>Cause of Death.</i>				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	....	....	1	2	3
2.	Tuberculosis, Other Forms	....	....	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	....	....	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	....	....	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	....	....	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	....	....	—	2	2
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	....	....	—	—	—
8.	Measles	....	....	1	—	1
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	....	....	3	—	3
10.	Malignant Neoplasm : Stomach	....	....	10	2	12
11.	Malignant Neoplasm : Lung and Bronchus	....	....	10	1	11
12.	Malignant Neoplasm : Breast	....	....	—	7	7
13.	Malignant Neoplasm : Uterus	....	....	—	2	2
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	....	....	14	17	31
15.	Leukaemia : Aleukaemia	....	....	—	1	1
16.	Diabetes	....	....	—	1	1
17.	Vascular Lesions : Nervous system	....	....	15	25	40
18.	Coronary disease : Angina	....	....	24	12	36
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	....	....	—	2	2
20.	Other Heart Diseases	....	....	23	25	48
21.	Other Circulatory Diseases	....	....	18	4	22
22.	Influenza	....	....	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	....	....	8	7	15
24.	Bronchitis	....	....	10	3	13
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	....	....	1	1	2
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	....	....	2	—	2
27.	Gastritis: Enteritis: Diarrhoea	....	....	2	1	3
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	....	....	2	2	4
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	....	....	5	—	5
30.	Pregnancy : Childbrith : Abortion	....	....	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	....	....	2	—	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	....	....	15	18	33
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	....	....	—	—	—
34.	All other accidents	....	....	8	1	9

INFANTILE MORTALITY

11 infants under 1 year of age, 5 of them less than 4 weeks old, died as a result of:—

Prematurity	3
Broncho Pneumonia	3
Congenital Malformations	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1
Gastro-Enteritis	1

The immaturity of the premature infants was sufficient to prevent continued existence.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1,285 cases of notifiable Infectious Diseases were reported compared with 741 cases in 1951. The increase was due to Measles. This and Chickenpox were responsible for over 80 per cent. of the notifications.

Chicken Pox was no longer notifiable from 27th June, 1952.

Measles.

There were 751 cases. The epidemic began in October, 1951, reached its height in February and March, remained conspicuous in April, May and June, and declined gradually to the end of September.

3 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

There was one fatality.

Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough produced 48 notifications, 109 fewer than in 1951. 1 case was admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever cases were infrequent and few in number: 27.

There were 6 admissions to Hospital.

Cerebrospinal Fever.

2 infants were afflicted with Cerebrospinal Fever; both died.

An infectious condition alarming in its nature, but fortunately not serious in its consequences, appeared, mainly among infants and young children during the first quarter of the year. Repeated vomiting of abrupt onset was the main feature, sometimes accompanied by colic and diarrhoea, and other symptoms. As a rule, the disturbance was over in a couple of days. The intervals between household cases appeared to be from 3 — 4 days, to a week. This outbreak had much in common with a recognised epidemic complaint known as Epidemic Nausea and Vomiting, that is believed to be caused by a Virus, which is still unidentified.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination.		<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-Vaccination</i>
Under 5 years	....	58	1
5 to 15 years	....	5	6
15 years and over	....	15	258
		78	265
			78
			343
		Total	....

Immunisation.

Primary Immunisation:

Under 5 years	....	....	....	....	197
Over 5 years	....	....	....	....	84
					281
Total	....	....	....	....	....

Reinforcing Injections 299

Both Primary Vaccinations and Primary Immunisations continued to decline, despite Propaganda through the Cinemas, the Press, etc.

Miscellaneous. National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

Action was taken in one case under Section 17 of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

An aged woman living alone had a fall downstairs in her home. Her doctor found her in such a condition, that he considered it imperative that she should be in hospital. The woman refused to go there. She was removed, under the Act, to St. James' Hospital on 21st April, 1952, and discharged on 8th May, 1952.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis: Respiratory	....	....	....	40
Tuberculosis: Other Forms	....	....	....	9
				49
Total entered on Register	....	....		....

40 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were registered: 25 males and 15 females. 7 of these cases were "Transfers" from other areas, so the actual number of local cases was 33: 21 males and 12 females. 16 of these were detected by the Mass Radiography

Unit. 10 of them including 4 children were family “contacts.” In 6 cases the housing conditions were reported as unsatisfactory. 4 families were re-housed.

Mass Radiography Unit.

The Mass Radiography Unit was in the town during March and April, with the following results:—

PERSONS EXAMINED:								
<i>Age</i>	Under 14	14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/59	60 & over	Totals.
Males	55	396	925	1039	876	849	148	4,287
Females	46	387	1112	483	350	329	39	2,746
	<hr/> 101	<hr/> 783	<hr/> 2037	<hr/> 1522	<hr/> 1226	<hr/> 1177	<hr/> 187	<hr/> 7,033

6,878 attended during the Unit’s last visit in 1950.

Active and Inactive T.B. cases in Sex and Age Groups.

<i>Males.</i>	Under 14		15/24	25/34	35/44	45/59	60 & over	<i>Totals.</i>
<i>Age</i>	14	14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/59	over	
Active	1	—	3	4	1	3	1	13
Inactive	—	4	—	4	8	10	3	29

<i>Females.</i>	Under 14		15/24	25/34	35/44	45/59	60 & over	<i>Totals.</i>
<i>Age</i>	14	14	15/24	25/34	35/44	45/59	over	
Active	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Inactive	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	4

<i>Both Sexes.</i>	1	4	1	5	8	11	4	
Active	1	—	5	5	1	3	1	16
Inactive	—	4	1	5	8	11	4	33

Percentage with Active Tuberculosis 0.23 per cent.

Percentage with Inactive Tuberculosis 0.47 per cent.

In 1950 the percentages were 0.19 per cent. and 0.36 per cent. respectively.

The National figures, March, 1950 — the last available from the Ministry of Health, were:—

Percentage with Active Tuberculosis 0.38 per cent.

Percentage with Inactive Tuberculosis 0.22 per cent.

Other Conditions.

In addition to the diagnosis of Tuberculosis, other conditions were detected:—

Chronic Bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	24
Pneumonia, Atypical	....	....	....	....	....	2

Bronchiectasis	....	....	....	....	....	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis	....	....	....	....	....	2
Basal Fibrosis....	....	....	....	....	....	53
Pleural Thickening	....	....	....	....	....	3
Cardiovascular lesions — acquired				....	....	20
Spondylitis	....	....	....	....	....	1
Eventration Diaphragm	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dextrocardia	....	....	....	....	....	4
Congenital Cyst	....	....	....	....	....	1

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Facilities for B.C.G. Vaccination were again offered to School leavers at the Grammar School, the Girls' High School, and the Gaywood Park Modern Secondary Schools.

352 pupils had preliminary skin tests, compared with 139 last year, and 147 were vaccinated against 58 in 1951.

HOUSING

I am indebted to Miss M. L. Keith, Housing Manager, for the following report:—

The year 1952 did not disappoint and, again, an increase in the number of new properties completed was maintained. The analysis of those built and let is as follows:—

- 15 Bungalows for the elderly, with one or two bedrooms.
- 58 Traditional type houses, with two bedrooms, kitchen/living room, and sitting room, for young families.
- 73 Traditional type houses with three bedrooms for the larger families.

In addition, 86 transfers were allowed, in order to use existing and new accommodation to the best advantage.

The new development during the year was confined to two estates, Gaywood and North Lynn, the former being nearly completed by the end of the year, and having a total of 655 dwellings, 232 erected in pre-war years. In 1953 other sites will be developed in three or four areas, including an extension to the present estate at West Lynn, and some small development in the centre of the town.

The growing number of tenancies let at fairly high rents compared with pre-war housing, has not impaired the excellent arrears position, and the amount owing in this respect is an infinitesimal percentage of gross rents; it is interesting to record that at the end of the year only five tenants owed more than £3 out of a total number of just over 1,850 tenants.

A steady stream of new applicants for houses has been seen during the year, and it appears impossible to reduce the waiting-list to anything below 1,000 families, which figure has remained stationary for a long time. There are more than 300 homeless families registered for re-housing, and many others living in sub-standard accommodation, which properties, but for the last war, would have been condemned years ago. Last year my report drew attention to the need for action in the case of the families living in these deplorable dwellings, many of whom have young families whose future health is jeopardised if early re-housing is not obtained. Soaking wet walls for lack of damp courses, crumbling plaster, rotten woodwork to floors and windows, together with defective roof timbers, tiles and guttering, does not allow of healthy environment, and the time has come for many of these sites to be cleared. As long ago as 1942 the Health Department recorded that 838 dwelling houses were ripe for demolition, and a further 449 were likely to be so in the immediate future. That was in 1942. Since that date not more than two dozen of these houses have been dealt with. It is not surprising that medical reports

pour into the Housing Department, month by month, all drawing attention to this very evil, the ill-health of the families living in these unfit dwellings, and, emphasising the need to get the people out as soon as possible. For the first few years after the end of the war, Government policy demanded that local housing authorities should not reduce the number of houses in their areas, even if some had been condemned prior to 1939. That policy no longer exists and those entrusted with the responsibility of housing the community are asked to clear away the sub-standard houses as fast as circumstances permit. It may not be possible yet, in King's Lynn, to earmark large areas as clearance areas, but it should be possible to re-develop small areas, year by year. If the year's building programme is 200, or more, perhaps 50 of these houses might be earmarked for erection as re-development of small sites, and by this means some of the streets containing houses of low category might be re-planned to better advantage, the morale of the people living so hopelessly would be raised, and the general health of the young children improved.

ANNUAL REPORT

of

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

on the

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following information concerning the Town's water supply :—

1. The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality during the year. Ten samples have been taken by the Borough Engineer: Colonies per ml. on agar at 37°C. have been 2, 11, and the remainder nil. Coliform organisms have always been absent in 100 ml. These results may be regarded as excellent.

2. The joint water supply scheme with Freebridge Lynn Rural District Council has proceeded a few steps further, and plans for the proposals are now with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. It is expected that a public enquiry will be held in the not too distant future.

The Supply to West Lynn housing areas occasioned some difficulty, during periods of peak demand at the food-preserving factories. There was, however, no serious curtailment of supplies. It is hoped to partially overcome this trouble during the coming year, by augmenting the supply from the boosted Marshland mains.

The quantity of water is causing a little anxiety, due to the ever-increasing demand equalling the supply during the peak demand periods of the summer. Economy notices were displayed during the summer, and this procedure is likely to continue until the new supply scheme is in operation. Due to this shortage, it has been necessary to refuse supply to housing sites of the Freebridge Lynn R.D.C., and to refuse the request of Messrs. Fropax for additional supplies.

3. The population supplied direct into houses is approximately 27,500; those supplied by standpipes is approximately 500; and those with no piped supply approximately 100.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

One sample of water was taken from the Corporation Open-Air Swimming Bath.

The result of the sample indicated that the water was fit for bathing purposes.

Sewerage.

The dockhead pump is still in operation, to obviate the flooding in the Portland and Wellesley Street district, but the Ministry of Housing and Local Government have held an enquiry into this scheme and approval in principle has been received. The work will now be put out to tender.

Some difficulty is being experienced with the Southgate Street outfall, due to the silting-up of the River Nar, and the impossibility of emptying or adequately flushing this sewer at low tide. An approach has been made to the Great Ouse River Board, who are aware of the difficulties.

Refuse Disposal.

House refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping, on an area of land known as Hardings Pits, which is owned by the British Transport Commission.

Work has proceeded without serious complaints, and in the near future the tipping area will be changed to a field, to the East of the Cemetery, on the Hardwick Road, where it is hoped to raise the level some eight or ten feet.

Public Cleansing.

Street cleansing is carried out by means of a mechanical sweeper, and also street orderlies. There have been no serious complaints during the year, but the heavy commitments of the gulley emptier on cesspools means that the gullies cannot receive the full attention needed.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year under the various Public Health and Housing Acts, viz.:—

- 1,058 Special complaints and visits were made.
- 105 Informal Notices and Intimations served.
- 22 Statutory Notices served.

DETAILS:

Roofs repaired or renewed	....	....	....	20
W.C. roofs repaired	....	....	....	6
Sash cords renewed	....	....	....	4
Windows repaired, renewed, or made to open	....	....	....	4
Miscellaneous defects	....	....	....	13
Floorboards repaired or renewed	....	....	....	11
Stoves repaired or renewed	....	....	....	2
Ceiling plaster renewed	....	....	....	14
Wallplaster repaired	....	....	....	7
Drains re-laid or repaired	....	....	....	3
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	....	....	....	4
W.C. pans renewed	....	....	....	6
Water closet cisterns repaired and renewed	....	....	....	7
Dampness of walls	....	....	....	4
Drains cleared	....	....	....	16
Fireplaces renewed or repaired	....	....	....	6
Flues repaired	....	....	....	7

Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	....	....	6
Stair treads and risers repaired	....	....	3
Doors repaired or renewed	....	....	3
Eaves gutters provided and fixed	....	....	3
Walls repaired	....	....	15
Drains connected to sewers	....	....	7
Inspection chambers provided	....	....	5
Chimneys repaired	....	....	7
New sinks provided	....	....	1
Pail closets abolished and new water closets provided			27

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 355
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 473
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 165
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 283
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority, or their officers	47
---	------	------	----
3. Action taken under Statutory Powers during the year:—
 - (A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:
 - (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 18
 - (2) Number of such dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:
 - (a) By Owners 10
 - (b) By local Authority in default of owners 1
 - (B) Proceedings by Public Health Acts:
 - (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 4

(2)	Number of such dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
(a)	By Owners	3
(b)	By local Authorities in default of owners	1
(C)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(D)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

Common Lodging Houses.

There are 2 registered Common Lodging Houses in the area which have been visited periodically.

Re-Housing.

115 premises used for human habitation were visited to ascertain more complete information for the assessment of need of housing applicants.

Meetings with Owners and Tradesmen.

119 meetings were held with owners and tradesmen with regard to requirements concerning defective houses, drains, etc.

House Drains.

During the year 118 drains were tested and examined, and appropriate action taken. 27 pail closets were abolished and new water closets provided, together with all necessary fittings, and drainage connected to the main sewer. The Corporation paid 50% of the costs in accordance with Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

50 inspections to tents, vans and sheds were made in respect of licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Fleas.

55 rooms were disinfected for vermin. There was a decrease in the number of complaints received during the summer months concerning flea infestation. In all cases advice was given, and the Council's offer to assist with disinfection was accepted.

In addition, 278 rooms of Council houses were treated following vacation of the premises.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Two rodent operators were employed throughout the year, and sewer treatment was carried out by them in addition to their normal duties. The following Table shows the amount of work done:—

	Local Authority (1)	Type of Property			
		Dwel- ling houses (2)	Agri- cul- tural (3)	All other (including Business premises) (4)	Total (5)
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	28	7720	20	1501	9269
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 as a result of (a) Notification, (b) Survey or otherwise	(a) — (b) 28	120 204	— 20	28 1473	148 1725
III. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats	Maj — Min 24	3 180	— 20	15 95	18 319
IV. Number of properties inspected which were found to be seriously infested by mice	2	24	—	15	41
V. Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	26	207	20	125	378

In addition, the Council sewers were treated during June and December.

Arrangements have been made with several of the business premises which store quantities of food, for them to be under the constant supervision of the Corporation's rat operatives, and for all treatment to be carried out by them. This arrangement has been found eminently satisfactory from the point of view of both the occupier and the Corporation.

Offensive Trades.

The number of Offensive Trades on the register at the end of the year was as follows:—

Gut Scrapers	....	....	....	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	....	....	....	2
Tripe Boilers	....	....	....	1

60 visits were made to the above premises.

Disinfection.

Aerial disinfection was carried out to 337 rooms and 32 Nursing Home Wards.

64 Miscellaneous articles and 13,937 sacks were disinfected at the steam disinfectors.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.

The following licences were granted by the Local Authority:—

- 3 Licences for Pasteurising Establishments.
- 24 Dealers' Licences to use the designation of Tuberculin Tested.
- 9 Dealers' Licences to use the designation of Sterilised.
- 1 Dealer's licence to use the designation of Accredited.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949, which came into operation on 1st October, 1949, prescribed two tests in respect of Pasteurised Milk, the Phosphatase Test for adequate heat treatment, and the Methylene Blue Test for the keeping quality.

Two samples of milk were taken monthly from the three Pasteurising Establishments.

Two samples failed the Methylene Blue Test and 4 failed the Phosphatase Test (this may have been due to the prevailing atmospheric temperatures at the time of sampling).

20 samples of raw milk were taken in order to detect any adulteration.

1 sample was reported by the Public Analyst to be deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.41 per cent. Two samples were reported to be deficient in fat to the extent of 30.66 per cent., and 2.66 per cent. One sample was reported to be deficient in fat to the extent of 26.0 per cent. and solids-not-fat to the extent of 5.64 per cent.

Further samples from the same producers proved to be genuine.

One sample of Sterilised Milk was reported by the Public Analyst to be genuine.

Two samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, who reported that in both cases organisms of dysentery, enteric, and food poisoning were not found.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

During the year 61 samples of food and drugs as shown on the following Table were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Samples Taken</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory Report</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Milk	26	—	3	—
Fruit Pulp	9	—	—	—
Sauce	—	1	—	—
Coffee	—	1	—	—
Mint Jelly	—	1	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	—	1	—	—
Pineapple Jelly	—	1	—	—
Jelly Crystals	—	1	—	—
Peeled Tomatoes	—	1	—	—
Pork Sausages	3	—	—	—
Pork Luncheon Meat	1	—	—	—
Pork Sausage Meat	1	—	—	—
Canned Grapes	—	1	—	—
Meat Paste (Chicken)	—	1	—	—
Beef Sausages	1	—	—	—
Butter Beans in Brine	—	1	—	—
Diabetic Marmalade	—	1	—	—
Spaghetti in Tomato Sauce	—	1	—	—
Cheese Spread	—	1	—	—
Sponge Mixture	—	1	—	—
Orange Curd	—	1	—	—
Processed Peas	—	1	—	—
Baking Powder	—	1	—	—
Pineapple Jelly with grated Pineapple	—	1	—	—
Table Jelly	—	1	—	—
Custard Powder	—	1	—	—
	41	20	3	—

Markets.

202 visits were made to the markets during the year.

ICE CREAM

On 31st December there were 3 persons registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream and 79 persons registered as dealers who obtained supplies from 11 sources outside the Borough. 20 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for Methylene Blue (Provisional Grading) Test, 6 from manufacturers, 14 from dealers.

The following are the results of the samples taken from local manufacturers:—

ICE CREAM SAMPLES, 1952.

GRADING OF ICE CREAM MANUFACTURED WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

Manufacturer	March	May	June	July
A	—	I	—	I
B	I	—	I	—
C	—	II	—	I

The following Table shows the gradings of all samples compared with those taken in 1951:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Grade	1951 Number of Samples	%	Grade	1952 Number of Samples	%
I	27	81.8%	I	16	80%
II	5	15.2%	II	2	10%
III	1	3.0%	III	2	10%
IV	Nil	Nil	IV	Nil	Nil
	—	—		—	—
	33	100.0%		20	100%

All samples were found by the Public Analyst to be genuine.

UNSOUND FOOD.

Slaughterhouses.

During the year 581 visits were made to the Slaughterhouse which is controlled by the Ministry of Food.

	Tons	Cwts.	lbs
Weight of Meat Condemned in Slaughterhouse	16	9	86
Weight of Offal	18	9	1
Unsound or Damaged Butchers' Meat Condemned in Shops after Allocation		9	19
Weight of Meat Condemned at S.E.W.M.S.A. Depot	1	18	46
	37	6	40

20 cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* were detected in the following sites:—

1 cyst in near-side internal Masseter Muscles	....	....	5
1 cyst in off-side external Masseter Muscles	....	....	5
1 cyst in off-side internal Masseter Muscles	....	....	4
1 cyst in near-side external Masseter Muscles		....	5
1 cyst in Heart	....	....	1

CARCASES, PARTS OF CARCASSES, AND ORGANS, EXAMINED, CONDEMNED, AND DESTROYED FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

DISEASE OR CONDITION.	Whole Carcass and offal												Meat, lbs.
	Forequarters	Hindquarters	Heads	Tongues	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Part Livers	Spleens	Kidneys	Mesentery	Udders	Tripe, Stomach and Guts
CATTLE.													
Abscesses	8	8	17	1	1	380	—	2	4	2	4 145
Actinomycosis	73	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bruising	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—1445
Angiomatosis	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
Congestion	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Echinococcus	—	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercus Bovis	19	19	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	—	—	1	—	94	355	—	—	—	—	—
Fouled in Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Bone Taint	...	4 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	...	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	18	—	8	—	11 6
Injury	...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	3 549
Malodour	...	1 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Mastitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema and Emaciation	...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Pericarditis	...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trauma	...	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	6	1	12 16
Cirrhosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	307	424	—	—	—	—	—
Carcinoma	...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
Uremia	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Inefficient Bleeding	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CARCASES, Etc.—continued.

DISEASE OR CONDITION-														
CALVES.														
Whole Carcass and offal	Forequarters	Hindquarters	Heads	Tongues	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Part Livers	Spleens	Kidneys	Mesentery	Udders	Tripe, Stomach and Guts	Meat, lbs.
...	2	2	1	1	1	...
...
...	1	2
...	1
...	1
...	1	6
...
SHEEP.														
...
...	1	8	...	3	22
...	1	...	1
...	2
...	20
...	2	...	2
...	11	...	1	8
...	2	1	...	3
...	3	...	1
...	52	...	3
...	3
...	26
...	2
...	1	...	1	50
...
...	3
...
...
...	1	1	13
...
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PIGS.

Abcesses	3	—	—	4	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	32
Bruising	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congestion	—	—	—	—	—	133	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cystic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Spots	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund	...	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immaturity	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Inefficient Bleeding	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	147	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	7	—	30	27	—
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	468
Injury	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malodour	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Fevered	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	167	—
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fouled in Transit	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	35
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melanoïsis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heated	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	146	146	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	78

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

				<i>Cattle, excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	....	....	....	....	644	1282	7480	4443
Number inspected	....	....	....	....	644	1282	7480	4443
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:—								
Whole Carcases condemned	....	....	....	4	14	5	30	23
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	....	....	....	1507	414	6	148	679
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	....	....	....	46.14%	66.46%	0.86%	2.38%	15.80%
Tuberculosis only:—								
Whole Carcases condemned	....	....	....	15	12	—	—	12
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	....	....	....	484	279	—	—	401
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	....	....	....	15.24%	45.19%	—	—	9.29%

OTHER FOODS.

The following articles of food, by reason of decomposition or damage, were found to be unfit for human consumption, and were voluntarily surrendered. Wherever practicable, salvageable food was returned through trade channels for re-processing.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS.

210 lbs. of Sausages	27 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of Minced Beef Loaf
180 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Jellied Veal	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of Chicken
18 tins of Pork	196 lbs. of Stewed Steak
17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Rabbit	16 tins of Steak & Kidney
126 lbs. of Bacon	10 lbs. of Pork Liver
8 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Tongue	20 Pork Pies
23 tins of Stew	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Brawn
3 tins of Sausages	11 tins of Steak
1233 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of Ham	493 lbs. of Luncheon Meat

GROCERIES AND SWEETMEATS, Etc.

183 jars of Pickles	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Mincemeat
85 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Cheese	159 boxes of Sweets
25 bottles of Sauce	124 pkts. of Sponge Mixture
13 jars of Meat Paste	6 lbs. of Biscuits
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Cooking Fat	101 boxes of Sandwich Wafers
4 jars of Fish Paste	10 botts. of Salad Cream
224 lbs. of Rice	3 tins of Mustard
5 boxes of Custard Powder	557 lbs. of Prunes
289 jars of Sandwich Spread	23 Swiss Rolls
11 pkts. of Cake Flour	2 jars of Red Cabbage
5 jars of Whipping	4 jars of Spice

FISH.

74 lbs. of Whelks	24 Smoked Cod Fillets
3 stone of Mackerel	1 cwt. of Cod Fillets
7 stone of Halibut	4 stone of Golden Fillets
3 stone of Skate	

CANNED GOODS.

223 tins of Beans	58 tins of Apricots
78 tins of Grapes	1820 tins of Plums
67 tins of Damsons	131 tins of Soup
11 tins of Sardines	35 tins of Jam
5 tins of Spaghetti	64 tins of Pears
83 tins of Oranges	21 tins of Strawberries
446 tins of Peas	136 tins of Cherries
108 tins of Pineapple	13 tins of Tomato Juice
2 tins of Orange Juice	189 tins of Tomatoes
109 tins of Apples	14 tins of Grapefruit
49 tins of Raspberries	4 tins of Rhubarb
31 tins of Pilchards	152 tins of Fruit Salad
22 tins of Carrots	349 tins of Greengages
3 tins of Mangoes	4 tins of Prunes
9 tins of Brislings	46 tins of Gooseberries
13 tins of Blackberries	14 tins of Herrings
88 tins of Peaches	7 tins of Salmon
6 tins of Shrimps	45 tins of Lobsters
6 tins of Crab	7 tins of Blackcurrants
5 tins of Macedoines	6 tins of Parsnips
1 tin of Mushrooms	1 tin of Guavas
695 tins of Milk	14 tins of Billberries

FACTORIES

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with Mechanical Power	150	3	Nil.	Nil.
Factories without Mechanical Power	42	20	Nil.	Nil.
Total	192	23	Nil.	Nil.

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES

Particulars	Found	Number of cases in which defects were found		
		Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:—				
(a) Insufficient	5	3	—	5
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	2	—	—	2
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
Total	7	3	—	7

KING'S LYNN PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PORT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PORT OF KING'S LYNN

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of King's Lynn.

Mr. Mayor, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the Port Health Service in King's Lynn for the year 1952.

The Report is set out in a new form, on the directions of the Ministry of Health.

One case of Measles was the only case of Notifiable Infectious Disease on shipboard. An Officer of the s.s. *Rolf* ex Gothenburg developed a rash on 14th January, 1952. This was diagnosed as Measles. The case was reported to me on 15th January, 1952, and I visited the ship and confirmed the diagnosis.

The patient was in strict isolation, and had been prescribed treatment. He was allowed to remain on board, as the ship was sailing the next day for Methil, Scotland. The Medical Officer of that port was informed.

Comparatively few sanitary defects were found on the ships inspected. They were remedied.

The Borough of King's Lynn (Shellfish) Order, 1952, came into operation on 26th May, 1952. It applies to the Top Pandora Sand (including "Bussell's Hole") and forbids the sale, etc., for human consumption, of mussels taken from that source.

The Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, came into force on 1st October, 1952, replacing the Port Health Regulations of 1933 and 1945.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HAMILTON,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

PORT OF KING'S LYNN

SECTION I. STAFF.

Name of Official	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Other Appointments
J. HAMILTON	Medical Officer of Health.	18.2.49	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (D.T.M., D.T.H.).	Medical Officer of Health, Borough of King's Lynn. Medical Officer of Health, Freebridge Lynn R.D.C., Assistant County Medical Officer, Norfolk County Council.
H. G. COBBOLD	Sanitary Inspector.	11.5.36	M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat, and Other Foods.	Senior Sanitary Inspector for the Borough of King's Lynn.
N. B. JONES	Sanitary Inspector.	1.9.51	M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Other Foods. Cert. Food Hygiene. Cert. Master Mariner.	Sanitary Inspector for the Borough of King's Lynn.

Address and Telephone Number of the Medical Officer of Health
Offices: 3, King Street, King's Lynn.
15, Nelson Street, King's Lynn.
Telephone: King's Lynn 2129.
King's Lynn 3643.
House: "Elmina," Ashwicken, King's Lynn.
Telephone: Ashwicken 206.

Section II. Amount of Shipping Entering the District during the Year. TABLE B.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage Infectious Disease on Board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector	
Foreign Ports	234	62005	16	218	Nil
Coastwise	700	137198	—	352	Nil
Total	934	199203	16	570	Nil

Section III. Character of Shipping and Trade during the Year. TABLE C.

Passenger Traffic	{	Number of Passengers	INWARDS: 1 British, and 16 Alien.	Total : 17
	}	Number of Passengers	OUTWARDS: 9 Alien.	Total: 9.
Cargo Traffic	{	Principal IMPORTS :	Petroleum, Fertiliser, Timber, Grain and General.	
	}	Principal EXPORTS :	Sugar, Molasses, Grain and General.	
Principal Ports from which ships arrive :				
			Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Wismar, Beverwijk, Casablanca, Ghent, Bremen, Kasko, Kalmar, Calais, Archangel, Bona, Rueme.	

Section IV. Inland Barge Traffic.

Nil.

Section V. Water Supply.

- (1) Source of Supply (a) District: Gayton, King's Lynn Corporation Waterworks.
(b) Shipping: Hydrants on the Quays.
- (2) Reports of Tests for Contamination:—
4 samples were taken from the standpipes on the Docks and were reported by the Public Analyst to be satisfactory.
3 samples were taken from on board ship, and the Public Analyst in two cases advised that the storage tanks be thoroughly cleansed, and the other was reported to be fit for drinking purposes.
- (3) **Precautions taken against Contamination of Hydrants and Hosepipes:—**
Regular inspection and sampling.
- (4) **Number and Sanitary Condition of Water Boats, and Powers of Control by the Authority:—**
Nil.

Section VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

(1) List of Infected Areas (Regulation 6).

As soon as the Ministry of Health's Weekly Record of Quarantinable Disease is received, an abstract from Parts I and II of any information likely to affect the Port is made by the Medical Officer. This is then sent, in set form, by hand, to the Offices of the Harbour Master, and Officer-in-Charge H.M. Waterguard, for the information of these officials; and Pilots; and Preventive Officers. This is a routine weekly procedure.

(2) Radio Messages.

The Port is not a specified district for the reception from and transmission to ships of messages for the purposes of these Regulations. Messages could be sent by wireless to Humber, and relayed by telephone to King's Lynn.

(3) Notification Otherwise than by Radio (Regulation 14 (1) (b).

(a) All vessels are subject to Pilotage and are boarded by the Pilots in the Roads in the Ouse Estuary. Radio-telephone

communication exists between the Pilot Cutter, and the Conservancy Board Offices. By arrangement with the Clerk to the Conservancy Board, a message would be sent to the Conservancy Board Office, to be telephoned to the Port Health Office, if a ship arrived in the Roads showing any of the signals of Regulation 15 (1) or the services of the Port Medical Officer were required for any purpose. A tug or launch would be placed at the disposal of the Medical Officer, to take him to a vessel, at anchor in the Roads, if such a course of action was necessary.

(b) When staff is available, all vessels from foreign ports are boarded by a Port Health Official. All ships that arrive from any foreign port, or seaboard, that is included in the list prepared according to the Provisions of Regulation 6, are visited by the Medical Officer, if possible, on arrival.

The Customs Officers telephone the Port Health Offices when ships reach Dockhead, so that an official has time to board the vessel at its berth, before the ship is freed from control under the Regulations.

In the event of no Port Health Officer being immediately available, the Customs Officer receives the Declaration of Health (1) sends it to the Port Health Office, or (2) takes requisite action under Regulations 18, 22, 24 and 28 until the arrival of the Port Medical Officer.

(4) **Mooring Stations** (Regulations 22 to 30).

The Mooring Station is at Buoys in the middle of the Benthinck Dock.

Medical Detention Certificates (P.S.4) are available.

A standing exemption has been granted from Regulation 24 (a) if the provisions of Regulation 22 do not apply, so that ships can proceed to their place of mooring, discharge or loading, modified pratique be given, and the Medical Officer notified.

(5) **Arrangements for:—**

(a) **Hospital accommodation for infective diseases (other than Smallpox)** (*see Section VII*):

- (1) King's Lynn: Isolation Hospital.
- (2) East Dereham: County Isolation Hospital.

An Infectious Diseases Ambulance is stationed at King's Lynn.

(a) **Surveillance and follow up of contacts:**

- (1) Contacts would be acquainted with the provisions of Regulations 36, 37 and 38.
- (2) Given change of address postcards.
- (3) Given Advice Cards (Port 16), if so directed by Regulation 38 (d).

(c) **Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons Clothing and Other Articles:—**

Disinfection of quarters, in the case of Infectious Diseases, can be carried out by the Port Health Staff by Zaldecide (with D.D.T) and Formalin spraying, with thorough Cleansing.

D.D.T. Powder (10 per cent.) and Blowers are available for disinsectisation of persons and clothing, and a Steam Disinfecting Plant is ready for use, at the Isolation Hospital.

Section VII. Smallpox.

(1) **Hospital:**

By the arrangement of the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board, the Smallpox Hospital for the area is:—
St. Helen's Hospital, Ipswich.

(2) **Transport of Cases:**

The Ambulance Transport is provided by the Ipswich Ambulance Service.

(3) **Smallpox Consultants:**

- (a) Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E., Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
- (b) Dr. A. G. Smith, 24, Unthank Road, Norwich.
- (c) Dr. R. A. Leader, Elm Street, Ipswich.

(4) **Facilities of Laboratory Diagnosis of Smallpox.**

Specimens would be sent to Dr. F. O. MacCallum, Virus Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, London, N.W.9. Notification of dispatch would be given by telephone (Colindale 7041).

Section VIII. Venereal Disease.

Venereal Diseases Clinics are held as follows at the West Norfolk and King's Lynn General Hospital:—

- (a) *Males.* 7 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays.
- (b) *Females and Children.* 3 p.m. Tuesdays & Wednesdays.

Leaflets giving these details, and the situation of the Hospital, are delivered to the Master of every vessel arriving at the Quay-side and Docks. Posters showing the information are exhibited in the Docks, *e.g.*, in the dockside conveniences.

In-patient facilities can be provided at the King's Lynn Isolation Hospital, and the Laboratory at the General Hospital undertakes the examination of specimens (Blood, etc.).

Section IX. Cases of Notifiable and Other Infectious Diseases on Ships.

TABLE D.

Category	Disease	Number of Cases during the year		Number of Ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign Ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign Ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from Other Ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Section X. Observations on the Occurrence of Malaria in Ships.

No cases were reported.

Section XI. Measures taken Against Ships Infected with or Suspected for Plague.

No action.

Section XII. Measures Against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports.

With the co-operation of the Port Authorities, arrangements have been made for —

(a) All ropes, warps, etc., used for mooring the ship to be fitted with canvas rat-guards, 2 ft. long, to be daily coated with tar, or fitted with shields, or discs. All rat-guards are fitted clear of the ships and quay, and are adjusted with the rise and fall of the tide.

(b) No gangways, chute, or plank, etc., connecting the ship to the shore, except those in actual use, are permitted. Those in use are withdrawn as soon as possible at night.

These measures are carried out as a practice on all vessels

from African ports, and grain-carrying ships, when conditions in the latter case allow it.

(1) **Procedure for Inspection of Ships for Rats.**

Regular inspection of ships are carried out by Port Health Inspector, and Rodent Operator.

(2) **Arrangements for the Bacteriological or Pathological Examination of Rodents.**

Post Mortem examinations and examination of stained films can be done at the Port Health Office. The Norwich Public Health Laboratory Service is also available for bacteriological and pathological examinations.

No rats were examined during the year.

(3) **Arrangements in the District for De-Ratting Ships, the Methods Used, etc.**

The Port is not a “ Designated Approved Port.”

(4) **Progress in the Rat-Proofing of Ships.**

Generally satisfactory.

TABLE E.
Rodents Destroyed during the Year in Ships from Foreign Ports.

<i>Category.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Black Rats 	Nil
Brown Rats 	Nil.
Species Not Known 	Nil.
Sent For Examination 	Nil.
Infected with Plague 	Nil.

Two Rodent Operators are employed jointly by the King’s Lynn Borough and Port Health Authority. In addition to the inspections made by the Port Medical Officer and Port Sanitary Inspectors, the ships in the Port, Quay, Wharves and Warehouses in the vicinity of the Docks are inspected by the Rodent Operators systematically.

In general, the wharves and warehouses, of modern construction, are rat-proof.

It was not necessary for any rat destruction to be carried out on vessels arriving at the Docks.

Approximately 150 brown rats and no black rats were destroyed from the Docks, Quay, Wharves and Warehouses during the year.

TABLE F
De-Ratting Certificates and De-Ratting Exemption Certificates issued during the Year for Ships from Foreign Ports

No. of De-Ratting Certificates issued		Number of De-Ratting Exemption Certificates issued			Total Certificates issued
HCN 1	After Fumigation with	After Trapping 3	After Poisoning 4	Total 5	7
	Other Fumigant (state method) 2				
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951.

Number of applications received for granting Rodent Control Certificates — 10.
Number of Vessels inspected for the purpose of granting Rodent Control Certificates — 9 British, 1 Dutch.
Total 10.
Number of Rodent Control Certificates granted in accordance with Article 3 (2) (b) of the Order — 10.
Number of inspections of Dock premises — 400.

Section XIII. INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES.

TABLE G
Inspections and Notices

Nature and Number of Inspections	Notices Served		Result of Serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Routine Inspection	586	70	Nuisances abated.
Total	586	70	

Section XIV. Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948.

Special analyses of mussels from the Top Pandora and Nun Buoy Scalps were made, as the mussels from these layings had been the subjects of complaints.

A. Top Pandora. 8th January, 1952.

1. (a) *North-West Side.*

Probable number of *faecal coli* per ml. of mussel flesh — 5.

(b) *North Edge.*

Probable number of *faecal coli* per ml. of mussel flesh — 26.

2. 21st January, 1952.

South-West Side.

Probable number of *faecal coli* per ml. of mussel flesh — 51.

These results in conjunction with a series of unsatisfactory results in 1951 and the results of samples of river water in the vicinity (900: 600: 250: 1800 + *faecal coli* per 100 ml. samples) led to the banning of the Top Pandora Sand as a source of mussels for human consumption — (The Borough of King's Lynn Shell-fish Order, 1952, operating from 26th May, 1952.)

B. Nun Buoy.

The Nun Buoy Scalp is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles out from the Cut End. The Cut End is approximately 1.9 miles from the main sewage outfall at the Alexandra Dock.

1. 20th March, 1952.

(a) *East Side.*

Probable number of *faecal coli* per ml. of mussel flesh — 6.

(b) *Top of Scalp.*

Probable number of *faecal coli* per ml. of mussel flesh — 16.

River water samples from the Top of the Scalp and offside the sand showed 50 and 25 *faecal coli* respectively in 100 ml. samples.

2. 3rd June, 1952.

(a) *South Edge.*

Probable number of *faecal coli* per ml. of mussel flesh — Nil.

(b) *Top of Scalp.*

Probable number of *faecal coli* per ml. of mussel flesh — 11.

River water samples from the vicinity of these sources showed complete absence of any kind of coliform organisms in 100 ml. samples.

3. 6th June, 1952.

South Edge.

Probable number of *faecal coli* per ml. of mussel flesh — Nil.

4. 1st October, 1952.

Top of Scalp.

Probable number of *faecal coli* per ml. of mussel flesh —
less than 1.

Water samples from the Top of the Scalp and its Sled side showed 0 and 8 *faecal coli* respectively in the 100 ml. samples.

5. 14th October, 1952.

Top of Scalp.

Probable number of *faecal coli* per ml. of mussel flesh — Nil.

Water samples taken from the Top of the Scalp and its South Edge showed no *faecal coli* in the 100 ml. samples.

6. 11th November, 1952.

Top of Scalp.

Probable number of *faecal coli* per ml. of mussel flesh —
less than 1.

Water samples taken from the Top of the Scalp and its Sled side showed 7 and 10 *faecal coli* respectively in 100 mls. samples.

7. 12th November, 1952.

Blackshore ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of Top).

Probable number of *faecal coli* per ml. of mussel flesh —
less than 1.

Water samples from the Top of this part of the Laying and its water edge were 0 and 25 *faecal coli* respectively in 100 ml. samples.

A consideration of a bigger series of samples is needed from this scalp, before a definite decision can be made, affecting this scalp's use as a source of mussels for human consumption.

Mussels were sampled on a single occasion from the following sources:—

Snettisham and Hunstanton Beaches, Blue Back, Old South Middle, and Cork Hole. With the exception of an unsatisfactory sample, one of two from Hunstanton Beach, they gave satisfactory results; but the results of single sampling are not a reliable indication of the freedom of the laying from pollution.

Sampling is done by the Fishery Officer through the courtesy of the Clerk to the Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee, and I am greatly indebted to both officers for their kind services.

Section XV. Medical Inspection of Aliens (applicable only to Ports approved for the landing of aliens).

The Port is not a Port that is approved for the landing of Aliens.

Section XVI. Miscellaneous.

Burial Arrangements.

The internment of the dead is carried out by the Local Authority in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948.

In the case of a death on board ship from infectious disease, burial arrangements would be those detailed by the Medical Officer.

Food Inspection.

9 samples of fruit pulp were submitted to the Public Analyst, who reported them to be genuine.

Conclusion.

I have to thank the Officers of H.M. Customs, King's Lynn Conservancy Board, Docks and Inland Waterways Executive, Eastern Sea Fisheries Joint Committee, the Shipping Companies and the owners of Commercial premises in the Docks, for their willing help and ready co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HAMILTON,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

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